esseedingly popular man, and is, and has been from the start of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, as decidedly sed to it as have been Messes. Morrison and Kitt e, members of Congress from this State; yet, in his Message, last June, he unfortunately indorsed President Pierce and his policy, in a brief paragraph, and that fact works bard against him with those De ocrate who have joined the Know-Nothings to vote against the Administration. Two of the three eratic candidates for Congress-Kittredge and Morri son-are now before the people, and are out spoken against many things appertaining to the Administra-tion; yet, I think, they will all three (the Democratic Candidates for Congress, I mean.) be defeated, to-morrow, because they are still somehow identified with the Administration, as will, also, Gov. B. be defeated. There cannot be any doubt of the election of Messrs. Tappan an Cragin in the Hd and Hld Districts, and but little of that of Pike, in the 1st District.

As to the Governor, I think there will be no election by the people. If the contest before the people was simply between Mesers Baker and Metcaif, involving no issue but men, and the choice of people between them personally, Gov. B would have nearly all the votes: but now the vote will be a close on between them, and 5,000 votes given to Mesers. Bell and Fowler will prevent a choice. The Legislature will be strongly what will be called Know-Nothing, and yet seven eighths of the men so elected will have about as little love for that organization as Tan TRIBUNE has. They are Anti-Stavery men, and have joined the concern for a frolic, and two-thirds of them, I verily believe, will leave it before the meeting of the very Legislature they will elect to-morrow, as will scores of the members of the Legislature themselves. They rushed into the concern soon after the Massachusetts election, last November, and they will rush out of it soon after to-morrow's election shall have passed. The course of THE TRIBUNE is approved by four-fifths of the Know-Nothings of New England, I firmly believe; and its circulation will increase more in New England the present year than i ever increased before in a single year. The Compromise or Webster Whigs, as we here term the few pro-Slavery Whigs of New-England, are in the Hindoo Mission movement, and there we are willing they should remain: but the Freedom-loving and Sisvery hating Whigs begin to let outside Whigs understand how they feel, and how they intend to act. This last

class are really Know-Somethings.

Messrs, Bell and Fowler, the Whig and Free-Soil candidates for Governor, will receive but a few scattering votes, as the votes bearing their names were printed but a few days since, and will not be about the State very generally, and, besides, most that have been sent are liable to fall into Know Nothing hands and be destroyed-and thousands of outside Whig and Free-Soil voters will be induced to vote in a manner to satisfy the Democratic Know-Nothings, to secure the votes of the latter for members of Congress and members of the State Legislature; but 5,000 of the outsiders will do no such thing; and if they cannot find printed votes they will write them. These men desire to secure the right men for Senators an Representatives to Congress, and, of course, a really Whig and Free-Soil Legislature; but when that has been done, they would quite as willingly see Baker elected Governor by the Legislature, as to see Mr. Metcalf so elected. There are 5,000 Whigs and Free-Soilers who, although so long in the minority in this State, will never vote against their better j ments, though the heavens fall. Hindooism in New-England will be short-lived, and your course will be nobly sustained in every one of the six States. It is not the Know-Nothing but the Republican party that is carrying all before it in Maine. Such a party as the Republican party will speedily be organized throughout New England, and four-fifths of the Know Nothings will become Know Somethings, and will act in harmony with the Republican party. Those who go against all secret Societies of a political cast, and who are opposed to Slavery and Intemperance, will be Republicans, and those who feel desirous to fight Pepery in a political way, and are slightly fond of secret movements, and who are for Freedon and Temperance, will be likely to join the Know Somethings. One thing is certain, and that is, they have seen enough of the working-hand of Slavery in the Know Nothing Order, to cause them to leave the ally of oppression Give your class no fears for New-England when the contest of 1856 shall come. As-THOM BURNS, to-day, has more influence in New-England than has Judge Louing, and will, in a year to come, make a noise that the South will hear. not consider all the Democratic votes which shall be given to Baker, Kittredge, and Morrison and their friends, to-morrow, as votes in favor of the Nationa Administration; nor one-fifth of the votes given to Metcalf, as having been given by men who really like Know-Nothingism, or who ever mean to vote in its favor again, for I assure you the votes that will be given, will not really mean what they appear to represent.

GERMAN OPERA AT NIBLO'S THEATER.

th and ugly night was a bad invitation the friends of the German Opera, given for the first time last night at Niblo's Theater. The piece was Flotow's Martha-a popular production in Germany.

The plot is sufficiently simple, and at the same tin improbable. The scene is in England. Two ladies of rank, ennuyed at their fine life, determine to go to s fair, the bucolie music of which they hear from their windows. Attended by a masculine relative, and disguised as peasants, they proceed thither. The custom (or was) for swains to give on such occasions those whom they wished to be their sweethearts a piece of money, under the eye of a magistra'e; and that was equivalent to affiancing. Being on "a lark," these two fine ladies accepted two pieces of mone from as many swain :- and suddenly were borne off, as the property of these young fellows, to be duly married by them. They contrived, however, to make their escape; and soon afterward encounter the mes returning, in hunting guise and attended, from a chase. The tenor swain goes frantic-erazy, on discovering the rank and coldness of his be loved-the bass swain, more comic, takes it more ea sily. Matters, however, eventually are righted by each pessant marrying each his fine lady—a custom which, if it ever existed in England, was not the fashion during any of our visits there.

The opera is called Martha—that being the dis-

guised name of the fine lady soprano. It should be called The Last Rose of Summer, as that air is served up hot and cold-in solos, duets and choruses -and, in fact, is the air which chiefly makes the piece. The audience encored it-many of the good believing it, doubtless, one of the airs of the Fatherland and the composer Flotow, instead of Ireland, and by nobody in particular.

The characteristics of M. Flotow's muse are une

quivocally French. Not distinguished for originality or rising to grandeur or nobility of style, he has semetimes a pleasing vein of light literature that is popular. The best music was in the first and second acte: that of the third and fourth is, for the most part, not remarkable. The singers were called before the curtain, and enjoyed several encores. The principal parts were done by Mesdames D'Ormy Siedenburg, and Messrs, Quint and Vincke.

leader was Mr. Unger, a solid musician. The or

chestra were good.

The house was quite good, the pit, first and second tiers being well filled. The audience was in the best possible humor-most of them, probably, having the exquisite satisfaction of hearing music through their native and beloved language. The first night being a success, the season promises well. Other operas will be given, for the details of which, readers are referred to our advertising columns.

FROM PORT AU PRINCE .- By the schooner Empire Spring, Capt. Cook, arrived to-day, we have dates to Feb. 17. The fever was racing, at this date: all the The fever was raging, at this date; all the vessels in port had lost more or less of their crews.

THE ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE VISIT.

A GORGE AND A ROW. LAW MAKERS AND LAW BREAKERS.

RUM AND RUPPIANISM.

Pursuant to invitation of the Governors of the Alms-House, a considerable number of members of the Legislature, yesterday, visited the public charitable and penal Institutions of this City. Our re porters furnish the following highly interesting ac

ourt of the sayings and doings on the occasion: The contemplated visit of the members of the Sanate and Assembly, to the Institutions under the charge of the Ten Governors, took place yesterday, and terminated in a most disgraceful manner, owing, probably, to many of those present having imbibed ' fire water."

too freely of the About 9 o'clock yesterday morning the members of the Legislature, numbering about 100-some of them accompanied by ladies-the Governors of the Alms-(except Govs. Draper and Herrick.) some o the members of the Common Council, invited guests distinguished and not distinguished and about twentyfive of the police—the entire party being estimated a 600-embarked on board the steamboat Norwalk, at the foot of Barclay-st. Dodworth's band was engaged for the occasion, and, as the boat was cast off, struck

up one of their liveliest tunes. The boat rounded the Battery, and proceeded up the East River toward Randall's Island. During the passage the guests occupied the time in various ways; some in conversation with the ladies in the saloon; others on the decks conversing upon the various top ics of the day; and others enjoying the fragrant Ha vans. There seemed to be a general moving toward the forward part of the boat, and consequently, there the magnet must be. On the alert for all that should transpire which might prove interesting to the public we moved that way until fairly hemmed in by the crowd. All seemed striving to gain one point on the forward part of the vessel. All that we could there see was a tall box or inclosure. There was certainly, we thought, some curiosity inside of this bex which every one appeared to be anxious to get a sight at. The crowd gradually worked its way along, and, finally, we got a view around the corner, and saw, inside the box, two men and two glass bottles, containing dark fluid. There was also a pitcher of water and a bowl of sugar near by. The persons who passed in front of the aforesaid box all seemed to be delighted with the bottles, and drank therefrom, sometimes mix ing in a little water, to lengthen the swallow. liking to run the risk of calling things by any but their right name, one of your reporters poured out some o the dark fluid and tasted it. It was nothing but brandy after all. The bar did an extensive business during the trip; and the brandy went down like water.

The visitors arrived at Randall's Island about 11 o'clock. At the landing they were received by about military order, under their teacher, Mr. Ripley. visitors proceeded to the school-house, where the children were addressed by the Hon. Mr. Blatchford, of the Fifteenth Ward. Several of the lads came forward and made short addresses.

Previous to leaving this building many of the knowing ones found their way to a private room, where there was a spread of crackers and cheese, and more brandy.

The Institutions on this Island were visited in regu lar order, after which the company reembarked on board the Norwalk for Blackwell's Island. By this time a number of persons showed evident signs of having imbibed too freely. One gentleman with a Shanghai coat danced a hornpipe on the deck to the tune of "Old Dog Tray," evidently for the edification of the visitors. About half an hour was occupied in the trip to Blackwell's Island, and, as in coming up, the square box was the center of attraction.

The Lunatic Asylum, Alms-House and other Insti-tutions on Blackwell's Island were visited, and the gentlemen from Albany expressed themselves much pleased with the appearance of things.

About 3 o clock, a hall-storm having set in, the vis-itors assembled at the Work, where, it was understood, the dinner was to be served up. Some of the knowing ones-alias 'old feeders'-congregated about the dining-hall door, and, as soon as it was opened, secured seats, and the tables were quickly filled. About one hundred ladies and gentlemen, some of the latter members of the Legislature, were in other parts of the building, and none but the ladies were able to obtain seats. The tables accommodated 540 persons. The dinner was an excellent one, pre pared under the supervision of Warden Keen's wife A noticeable feature was the adornment of the tables with ten dozen bottles of champague, while there was a remarkable scarcity of that cool and refreshing beverage known as water, and an entire absence of tea and coffee. The guests were not half seated before the corks were flying in all directions, and not more than twenty minutes had elapsed before the ten dozen f champagne had disappeared.

The President, Governor Townsend, then proposed the first regular tonst: The Senators of the State of New York.

Five supplementary dozens were brought in: the guests filled their tumblers, and drank to the Senators with three cheers. Cries were now heard for " Raymond, and amid great applause, the Lieut-Governor took a tumbler of champagne. He arose, the applause continued, and the Lieutenant-Governor ain took a glass of champagee. When people were tired of crying "order," order was partially restored, and the Lieutenant-Governor, having, as aforesaid, fortified himself by a tumbler of champagne.

spoke as follows:

I beg leave, Sir, on behalf of the Senate of the State I beg leave, Sir, on behalf of the Senate of the State of New-York, which has just been complimented by the toast that you give, to return to you their cordial thanks, not only for the compliment, but for the adventure which has afforded them the opportunity to examine, this day, the institutions under your charge (Cheers and braves.) I believe, Sir, I shall be fully warranted in saying for them that they have with great pleasure attended upon the ministrations of charity which are carried on from mouth to mouth under your guidance. It is, Sir, among the noblest offices of a popular Government to disburse popular charity to those who need it; and the day will come, if there be anything in the principles of civilization and Christianity, upon which we shall justly pride ourselves—the day will come when ples of civilization and Christianity, upon which we shall justly pride ourselves—the day will come when exhibitions of this kind, Sir, will be considered the crowning glory of national well-being—[cheers]—when they will take the place, Sir, of those triumphal exhibitions, with which we are accustomed to greet those who return with glory from fields of havoe and of war. I beg leave, Sir, to repeat the thanks of the Senate for your attentions this day. I beg you to believe, Sir, that they will return to the Seat of their duties profoundly impressed with the important work which you here are commissioned to do, and, unless I am areatly mistaken, equally impressed with the admirable and efficient manner in which, under your charge. le and efficient manner in which, under your charge ad under the charge of those who are associated wi

you, these duties are performed. [Cheers.]
Great sensation was manifested throughout the larger portion of the dining-hall during the response of the Lieutenant-Governor; and at its close there were loud calls for "Duke, Duke" (one of the Gov-

The voice of the President was again heard above the general hubbub, amouncing the second toast:

The Assembly of the State of New York.

Cries of "Coleman" and "O Keefe.

Mr. Coleman, who was expected to respond, made an attempt to speak, but could not be heard. A person jumped upon his stool, and, while Mr. Coleman ing to speak, said: "I hope-I hope-you will listen to-Mr. Coleman's remarks." lice succeeded in getting the man down, and Mr. Coleman commenced to speak. His voice was drowned by cries for "Munday" and "West."

All that could be understood of Mr. Colem speech was, that he introduced Mr. S. B. Cole, of Steuben. ["No, no." Cheers, yells, and finally three cheers.]

Mr. Cole mounted his stool, and said:

—City of New-York—State of New-York—one rhich will come to all hearts. The above may be considered to be an imperfect

outline of Mr. Cole's speech, but your reporter was some twenty feet distant from the speaker, and could bear no more.

There was a general rising among the guests, the champagne was nearly exhausted, and a new topic o excitement—an assault and battery—claimed atten-tion. Councilman McConnell, (soft.) of the Thirteenth Ward, was sitting opposite ex-Alderman Dodge, (hard.) of the Second Ward. The Councilman, when Mr. Cole was introduced, called lustily for O'Keefe. The ex-Alderman wished to hear Cole, and said to the Councilman, and other disturbers-" Hush up-The Councilman replied-" You are a sucker. You're a G-d d-d s-n of a b-h;" and with some other expressions of that character, at the same time clinch ing Dodge and threatening to "lick" him. Alderman Varian, of the Twenty first Ward, caught the Counilman, and prevented him from committing any fur ther violence. The Police, of whom about twentyfive were in the hall, came up-when it was over. The ladies, under the escort of the gallant Lieut -Gov erpor, precipitately retired.

Mr. Dany, an assistant door-keeper of the Senate. elevated himself above the uproar, and screamed: Gentlemen: I want to give you a toast, this side of the house, I will give you:

i the house, I will give you:
"William H. Seward: The man of the State."
Cries of "hiss him down," followed, and the three cheers were given with plentiful hisses. O Keefe and Fred. Douglass were vociferously called upon. Such gentlemen as could do so, filled up their glasses, and it was noticed that some of the policemen were par ticularly active in that department of the service. Mr. Towle, the business partner of James W. Barker the late candidate of the Know-Nothings for Mayor. proposed "three cheers for the Know-Nothings. They were given, but the hisses were fully equal to them. Somebody then cried out, "three che Sam." These were given so very faintly that the opponents did not think it worth while to hiss. Some body didn't think that the boys understood it, and s somebody proposed "another three cheers." Hi

only answer was a solo: "you go to h-L."

A thought struck the President. He said that the boat would start in five minutes. This started the mob, and they separated into groups, discussing various more or less exciting subjects.

The police were very active in the brandy rooms as well as over the champagne, and quite a number of them revived their sequaintance with the streetladies who were confined in the work-house. The matrons thought that some of the stars behaved worse than the inmates. In about half an hour after the break up people go

en board the steamer agais. Everybody, rowdies included, said that the whole affair was "most dis-"graceful" an indefinite number of times. The Councilman who had distinguished himself at dinner met Ald. Dodge on the boat near the door of the ladies' cabin, and made the following historical assertion: "You said to me, 'shut up; and I said you was -d sucker." Persons immediately interfered, and the Hon. Mr. Wells, of Warren Co., remarking that Mr. Dodge had acted like a gentleman, and h could not say as much for McConnell, the Councilman said, "I'll bet you're a sucker." The bar was not so well patronized on the way down as when going up-the rowdies were gorged.

The cause of the row is quite apparent. It was the bar on board of the boat, the Governor's brandy at Randall's Island, the gratis brandy at Blackwell Island, and 180 bottles of wine, labeled:

VERZENAY.

The Hon, Mr. Leigh, Senator Dickinson, and the Rev. Messrs. Goodwin and Headley did not join in the excursion.

The members spent the evening at the Astor House, making room No. 14 their headquarters. Many of their City acquaintances called in to see them. The Hon. Mr. Sengrist was quite busy in introducing some of the City lions to the members of the Legisla ture. The Sage of Bloomingdale made himself quite entertaining to a coterie, in expatiating upon the nu tritive qualities of lager beer as a verage, and promised to take the first opportunity to escort the Hon. Mr. Lamport, and inquiring friends, to some of

ur " tip top " lager beer saloons.

In consequence of the storm, very few of the Albany visitors ventured out last night, though now and then carriage was seen leaving the private entrance the Aster House, driving up Broadway, and van ing in some of the less public streets of the Fifth and Eighth Wards-probably bound for the Hudson River Railroad station, with members who had become tired of the great City and the abominations in which it abounds, and longed for the sweets of domestic

-To-day the guests are to visit the Harbor in steamer chartered for the purpose.

THE PURSUIT OF BAKER.

Notwithstanding the evidence which goes to show that Baker is now upon the ocean, in the bark Isa-bella Jewett, bound for the Canary Islands, and which has become the general impression, there are many who believe that he may not, after all, be on board of that vessel. Information received last evening tends to corroborate the previous stories that

e has been, if he is not now, in New-Jersey, not far

from Amboy.

Sergeart Devoe, of the Reserve Corps, went to Amboy on Monday, and returned last evening, and he is sanguine in his opinion that Baker is in the woods in that vicinity. He is positive that Baker was there on Saturday. The circumstances of the presence of Baker there, as stated by Officer Devoe,

re substantially the same as the previous statement

The person believed to be the fugitive was rowed

ashore on Saturday, at a point not more than a mile from Amboy. While the man accompanying him stayed by the boat, he walked upon the shore, looking out upon the Bay, and especially watching in every direction on shore to see that no person came near him. When any one passed, Baker invariably retired While in the woods he tore the left into the woods. leg of his pantaloons at the bottom, and soon after approached Mr. Applegate's residence and wished to re a team to take him to Spottswood, and offered 8 for it. He also desired Mrs. A. to mend the rent in his pantaloons. As he raised his foot upon a chair, so that she could repair the cloth, h used his left hand to lift it, and, taking hold of the thigh, acted as though it hurt him to raise his foot. His right hand he kept contantly in his bosom, as though he had a pistol there, which he intended to draw the instant any person up dertook his arrest. He kept a constant nervous watch in all directions. Suddenly, after going out doors, and without waiting for a final answer about a team to go to Spottswood, he was missing, and was not afterward seen in that neighborhood. He was next heard of at a dearing some distance through the woods, near the residence of Mrs. Morgan. A colored man saw him sitting for considerable time upon a log. with his right hand in his bosom, and watching in every direction. Discovering the negro, he app to him to take him to Spottswood, offering dollars for the ride; and when recommended to take the cars, he said that he had business on the road, and for certain reasons he did not wish to go in the cars. While conversing with Mrs. Morgan, he held the door half open, stood with his right hand in his bosom, and kept an active watch out doors. He also suddenly and unceremoniously disappeared from that neighborhood. He was next heard of at the Poor-House, where he obtained his supper. The last place that he stopped was at a lonesome tavern some Spottswood, in a gloomy neigh-

9; o'clock on Saturday night, and was traced to a point two miles beyond Spottswood, which he prob-ably reached at an early hour on Sunday morning. The point at which he stepped off from the tavern stoop was observed, and the track of his boot in the sand, from that spot to the place above-mentioned. was clearly discernible; but beyond that, nothing can be heard or seen of him, and it is presumed that he has secreted himself in the woods, or he may have made his escape in some manner from that section of the State.

Officer Devoe knowing well the style of boot that Baker wore, and the size and shape of his foot, says that the track exactly corresponds. The description of his size, shape, walk, dress, features, actions and other peculiarities concerning him, given by those who saw him there, correspond with Baker's appearance—are such as cause Officer Devoe, who knew Baker well, to believe that he is there. It was stated that he had a slight wound upon his nose and one upon his cheek which Officer Devoe was not aware of: but which wounds Baker's physician has said that he has upon his face.

There have been very clear traces of Baker from Jersey City to Bergen Point, and it is probable that be was rowed from Bergen Point to the shore near Amboy, to go on board the Isabella Jewett from that point, when she was going out to sea, but was in some manner prevented. It is also possible, if he went down the Bay in that boat as has been testified, that he went on shore, for some reason, to wait while the bark laid off for the wind to come up, and was, after all, left. There is no doubt that arrangements were made for his departure in that vessel; but she left the Lower Bay somewhat sooner than was anticipated, which increases the chances that Baker did not get on board.

We learn by the Captain of the John Potter that a man answering the description of Lewis Baker passed the railroad depôt at Amboy on Monday afternoon. He was distant some 300 yards, and was proceeding in the direction of New-Brunswick or Washington. He was pursued by a number of persons until they came to a thick swamp, west of Spot swood, in which he was lost sight of. He was followed until night, when the chase was abandoned. The citizens of Amboy are firmly convinced that Baker is still that neighborhood, and they are sparing no effort to capture him if he is there.

In this connection, we are desired by our informant

to say, that the character assigned to young Morgan, in our paper of yesterday, is wholly erroneous. He does not belong to the Bill Poole crowd, and never did. It is also proper to say that Mr. Morgan is ameng the most active of the citizens of Amboy in ascertaining the whereabouts of the fugitive.

Judge Stuart was waited on by Capt. Berry, of the Judge Stuart was waited on by Capt. Berry, of the steamer Nashville, on Tuesday morning, in compliance with a request sent him the evening previous. On being informed of the business for which the Judge wished to see him, he stated that he had, not an hour before receiving the Judge's note, on Monday evening, concluded a contract with Mr. Collins to take a trip to Liverpool, in place of the steamship Pacific, which is now overdue at this port. He expressed his regret at not having received his note barre, and said he would have entered into the arrangement with pleasure, for no other recompense than to be remunerated for the actual cost of the passes.

It was then hoped that George Law would come into the arrangement proposed by him on Monday, but, after waiting in vain for him, the Judge proceeded to the Mayor's office, and had an interview with him concerning the affair, assuring his Honor of the public sentiment in relation to the transaction, and what the public expected of the City Authorities. The Mayor replied, after having been convinced of the actual flight of Baker, that he had no legal power to order any expense over what had already been done toward securing his (Baker's arrest, but told the Judge to go shead and do what he thought proper, and he would do all in his power to aid the matter.

With this assurance the Judge started in pursuit of Ogden Hoffman, for the purpose of seeing if he could not surgest any plan by which the required expenses could be legally incurred, but not finding him, after considerable search, he proceeded in search of George Law, to see what he would do. On arriving at his office, however, he was informed by the head clerk, or agent of his steamers, that he had disposed of his interests in the Company, and further, that the only steamsr they had that could be brought into requisition was the North Star: but that the expenses of manning and running her, even were she ready for each would be much larger than that of the steamer. It was then hoped that George Law would come tion was the North Ster Dat that the season of manning and running her, even were she ready for sea, would be much larger than that of the steamer Magnoia, Com. Vanderbilt's new steamer, which is now ready for sea.

The Judge thereupon immediately proceeded to the

The Judge thereupon immediately processed to the Commodore's office, and made known his errand. The Commodore's after some conversation as to the location of the Islands, the probability of getting coal there, the likelihood of overtaking the brig on which Baker is before they arrived there, &c., estimated the entire cost of fitting her out with 500 tuns of coal, provisioning her for a 30 days' voyage, and the expense of hand hire, &c., to be about \$20,000, for which sum he agreed to perform the job; or, providing the brig was overtaken before arriving there, at the rate of \$700 per day—said to be the actual coat of fitting out and manning a steamer.

of fitting out and manning a steamer.

Several ship owners have been consulted in this matter, and this is the most liberal of any offer made, with the exception of Capt. Berry's and Geo. Law's, which, it seems, the last named individual cannot fulfill, for the reason that he is said not to own any

steamers.
The Judge is to have another interview with Mayor Wood, and give Mr. Vanderbilt an answer on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. V. thinks it will take him at least 2 Wood, and give Mr. Vanderbilt an answer on Weines-day afternoon. Mr. V thinks it will take him at least 2 days to get the vessel ready for sea, after receiving a positive answer. The time required for sailing to the Cenary Islands, he thinks, will be from 8 to 10 days, and the steamer may be obliged to wait as many more days for the arrival of the brig. So that if a steamer sail from this port on Saturday, on the first of next week, she will have sufficient time to arrive at Palamos, the city of Baker's destination, abefore the brig. Morrissey, who is charged with believe an accessory to the murder of Poole, before the Zatasbut who, after being in custody several days, was on Monday released on the enormous ball of one thousand dellars, has not yet been rearrested on sudge Stuart's warrant, which was issued immediately after he was released.

lessed. The officer holding the warrant proceeded to Morrissey's house, where he ascertained that he (M.) had been there, put on a clean shirt, and left not ten minutes before the officer arrived. A strict watch was kept on his house, and the various places which he has been in the habit of frequenting, throughout Monday night, but all to no purpose. CONDITION OF LOZIER.

Lozier, the brother-in law of Poole, is now lying at Poole's house, No. 164 Christopher at , in a very precarious condition. The physician in attendance is of opinion that it will be necessary to perform the operaon of trepanning. Lozier was much weaker, yester day, but his spirits were buoyant, and he feels confident of ultimately recovering.

STATE PRISON INVESTIGATION. STARTLING EXPOSURE OF FRAUDS.

STARTLING EXPOSURE OF FRAUDS.

From The Budalo Democracy.

The wide-spread villainy of Railroad Officials and, Bank Officers, in the year 1854, astonished and disgusted the good of our land. Hardly have we recovered from the shock of Schuyler's fruids, before we are called anew to wonder at man's capacity for villainy, and his atter unreliability even in trusts most carefully prepared for the punishment of crimes, and the protection of society against wrong-doing.

We have before us full pages of a forthcoming Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the pecuniary affairs of the several State Prisons of New-York. A hasty glance through this bulky testimony has pained and astonished us. More—it has filled us with a feeling of alarm, and made us distrust our politics, and doubt of our social system.

niled us with a feeling of alarm, and made us distrust our politics, and doubt of our social system.

The accounts of the three Prisons at Auburn, Danmanors and Sing Sing were thoroughly examined. We will now speak only of the last, that at Mount Pleasant. There is no end to the stealing in this establishment. The most shameless and greedy robbery of the State is complicated with rioting, drunkenness, disorder, perjury, forgery and conspiracy. We are at a loss where to begin in publishing the thick evidence of these crimes, of which the voluminous Report is full. But we still start at random with the statement, that admitting the Assent's "Rainous Report is full. But we still start at random with the statement, that admitting the Assert's "Ration Book' to have been correctly kept, and his account of what was consumed in the Prison to be accurate, the vouchers and accounts got hold of provents for four years, ending Dec. 1, 1834, he charged for \$47,037.96 worth of meats, flour, fish, vegetables, tea, molasses and spice, more than the prisoners ate!

After allowing for the number of rations required for the support of the prisoners for these four years, viz. 1, 331,528 rations of beef, pork, and fleur of the weight allowed by the General Government to the soldiers in the army, the value of the excess of artiborhood, where he remained an hour. It was there noticed that he kept his right hand in his bosom, and watched elesely all whom he saw. He left there at

cles of food purchased by the Agent amounts to

The Agent was the owner of a Cemetery near the rilege of Sing Sing, which he embedished with the State's marble, cut and dressed by the convicts, and in which he erected bridges got out in the Prison shops, and put up by Prison labor—to an estimated cost of \$3,317.50.

As an evidence of the unravealed plundering the State was subject to the report shows that the labor.

State was subject to, the report shows that the labor of 57 able-bodied men convicts constantly employed in the quarries and stone shops for three years and five months, netted a loss of \$1,414 61!!

The Stone Quarry Account is short \$33,000—for which there is no way of accounting, except upon the request of the Agent, that it shall be presumed to have been expended in repairs!

In the produgility of viniany spread over these \$2 octave pages we are at a loss what to select and what to leave out of the verbatim testimony of the witnesses under oath which we wish to present to our readers. Take as a sample:

George W. Crofut—Question to him—"Look upon voucher of the Prison Agent's accounts marked No. "26, and dated July 18, 1852, purporting to be a receipt from T. P. Crofut & Co. for \$1,284, paid for "flour, &c."

Arswer—That voucher is in my handwriting, and I

"20, and dated July 18, 1852, purporting to be a receipt from T. P. Crofut & Co. for \$1,284, paid for
"flour, &c."

Answer—That voucher is in my handwriting, and I
subscribed to it the firm name of T. P. Crofut & Co.
I never sold or delivered to the Agent of the Sing Sing
Prison, or to any other person for him, or for the beneft of that prison, the goods named in the voucher,
nor were they sold and delivered by T. P. Crofut &
Co.; T. P. Crofut & Co. never received \$1 of the
\$1,284 admitted to be paid by that voucher; no transaction of the kind ever took place between the Agent
of the prison and T. P. Crofut & Co. to authorize the
giving of that voucher.

Q. How came you to make and sign that receipt?
A. I was requested to do so by a man by the name of
George E. Stanton; my place of business I hire of
Stanton, and I transact business for him in his absence; on the morning that voucher is deteid, Stanton
called upon me, and asked if I would make a bill
from a memorandum he then had on a slip of paper;
I made that voucher from such memorandum; our
signature was not affixed to his memorandum; business, and his name might excite suspicion: I first objected to using our name to the receipt, for the reason
we had no such transactions, and that the thing might
come to light some time so as to injure my reputation
and creoti; he said them—Oh! the devil, you need not
be afraid about that—this bill does not go to the Controller—the ylmake out bills at the presu-office to send
there; I remarked to him that I did not like to do it,
as I bad just commenced business—had but a small
capital—that I despised doing anything of the kind,
and would never be known to the public; one reason of my objecting to sign the bill was that I thought
the amount too large for a prison purchase at any one
time.

Q. Look at the receipt now shown you, purporting

the amount too large for a prison purchase at any one time.

Q. Look at the receipt now shown you, purporting to be for \$337.51, received of M. I. Lockwood, agent of the prison, for 70 barrels (with \$5 cartage,) of floor, at \$4.75 per barrel, furnished April 21, and inform the Commissioners who made and signed that receipt. A. I copied that receipt from memorandums furnished by George E. Stanton, at his request, and signed to it the name of our firm; we did not sell or deliver to the prison the floor named in that receipt, nor old we receive one cent of the money for which it was given: I made that receipt under the same chromatones under which I made the one for \$1,284, already described, and I think these bills were both made on the same day, and at the same time; the dates and amounts were made agreeably to his request.

Q. Look upon the receipt now shown you, marked youcher 10, for \$627.95, signed Thomas P. Crofut, and Ita's in whose bandwriting it is, and all you know about it! A. The first date, with the head and body of the bill, are in the handwriting of Russel Barnum, my clerk, who at the time was book keeper for George E. Stanton, the last date is in the handwriting of George E. Stanton, the words received psyment and the name of Thomas P. Crofut, I never knew of the existence of such a bill until this moment: I was a partner of Thomas P. Crofut at the time that bill purports to be receipted, and I swear positively that we never sold any such bill of goods: I have examined our partnership books, and find that the largest bill we ever sold the Prison at any one time will not exceed \$50: George E. Stanton was not a merchant, or engaged in any kind of mercantile business at that time: I do not believe that George E. Stanton ever we never soid any such bill of goods; I have examined our partnership books, and find that the largest bill we ever sold the Prison at any one tims will not exceed \$50°. George E. Stanton was not a merchant, or engaged in any kind of mercantile business at that time: I do not believe that George E. Stanton ever sold any such goods to the Prison that the receipt before me indicates; I believe that the whole bill is a fraud upon the State, and can be reconciled and explained upon no other grounds; I have examined the books of Thos. P. Crofut, before our partnership, and which cover the month of December, 1851; when that bill is first dated I find no such entry in them; I consider that this transaction is a fraud upon the State, between Lockwood, the agent, and Geo. E. Stanton, and that they made a dupe of my brother. Thomas P. Crofut, and thus procured the use of his name to consummate the fraud. I have talked with my brother in relation to signing these begus bills while we were partners. He admitted signing them a favor, without injury to any one clee; but, when Stanton brought them in so fast, and exhibited such disbut supposed that it was only doing them a favor, without injury to any one else; but, when Stanton brought them in so fast, and enhibited such discrepancy in the dates and altered dates to suit himself, my brother and I became alarmed, and resolved to sign to more. He has not signed any since, to my knowledge. I know positively that the bill here shown me, of \$687 '99, is a frand, by the fact that it purperts that we sold the goods therein mentioned on the 12th and 18th of December, 1851, when, in fact, cur whole account for goods sold the Prison from the 25d day of September, 1851, to the 23th day of January, 1852, was but \$45 10, as will appear from our books?"

So with a receipt for \$379 worth of flour—mother for \$269—another for \$203.25—another for \$515 89—this merchant swears that every one of them were false or forgeries—that he never sold one article men-

this merchant swears that every one of them were false or forgeries—that he never sold one article mentioned in them. But some of his receipts were genuine, and of the following character:

"Two gallons of brandy: 18 pounds of cheese, and 10 pounds of crackers. I think those articles ware furnished on the occasion of some persons visiting the prison on invitation of Gen. Storms, the Inspector.

"Twelve vallens of brandy, and 2 of wine. There "Twelve gallons of brandy, and 2 of wine. There are also dried apples, eggs, lemons, butter, cheese, ginger, oil, tobacco, port wine, stone pot, apples, and

are also dired appes, eggs, ismons, dutter, cheese, ginger, oil, tobacco, port wine, stone pot, applies, and crackers.

"Four gallons of pale brandy: 8 fb pepper; camphene, and 24 eggs. We delivered the goods, all but the camphene, at the Warden's house.

"Fitty-four Bo of cheese; 39 fb of crackers; 9 gallons of brandy; 6 sacks of salt; 1 quart of port wine. I delivered these things at the Warden's house.

"The bill for \$20.25 is in my handwriting, and is an horset and bona fide bill, and consists of 4 gallons of brandy; 2 casks of salt, and 3 demighns; I received that money from Lockwood, and gave him that receipt: I delivered the brandy at the Warden's house, and the salt at the prison mess room: in January last I visited the prison one day, and Lockwood asked Childs, the clerk, if they owed me anything for brandy, and Child's replied, 'No, by G-d, we don't want his brandy so long as the Governor furnishes as the supplies; they stated, in a conversation between the agent, clerk, myself and others, that Gov. Seymour had sent them down a lot of brandy as a New-Year's present, and they seased me into the Warden's back parlor, where they kept their liquor, to try it. Childs, the clerk, was somewhat intox cated; turned the brandy out of a five-gallon demijohn, and we all drank of it; there were ten or fifteen of us present; among whom was the agent, clerk, Major Loring, the dock keeper, Sannael Purser, a keeper, and other keepers whom I do not remember; this was in the afternoon of a week day."

We cut now at random from the Report. The shears can't go amiss.

"In examining the vouchers returned by the agent

We cut now at random from the Report. The shears can't go amiss.

"In examining the vouchers returned by the agent to the Controller as evidence of cash payments since May last, we find several which were receipted an t sworn to by Daniel K. Sherwood, as the agent of Albert Faher. As Mr. Sherwood, as the agent of Albert Faher. As Mr. Sherwood was the principal keeper of the prison, we were at a loss to conceive how he could act as an agent for another party in furnishing supplies and and receipting payments. We therefore called upon Mr. Fisher, who testined that he was a laboring man living and working in and about the vicinity of Sing Sing. We exhibited to him the wonchers to which his name was attached, when he testified that he never saw or heard of them before, that he never sold such articles to the Sing Sing Prison, and never needled that Daniel K. Sherwood was not and never had been his agent, but that, on the contrary, he had worked for Mr. Sherwood as the latter's hired man.

"I know that convicts have worked for Inspector Storms's family on embroidery, bolster cases, and I think shirts there were also some articles of ladies."

"I know that convicts have worked for Inspector Storms's family on embroidery, boster cases, and I think shirts, there were also some articles of ladies apparel made, that I don't know anything about; they have done a great deal of crochet-work for M: Storms; they have done a great deal of work for Gen. Lockwood, the agent, but was charged to Mr. Walker; Mr. Andrews had some shirts made at two different times; Andrews was Warden."

"I have seen a written order from Miss Storms, the daughter of Gen. Storms, to Mrs. Shute, an assistant matron, directing her to put a convict immediately at work upon sewing for her; Mrs. Shute did so, the work was not charged; it was done principally even.

the families of Storms and agent, but principally by
the agent before a one horse-wagon."

"I have known keepers in the prison who for days
and weeks were carousing in the village or in the city,
and did not come near the prison; to speak within
bounds, I should say there are and have been as meny
as eight or ten keepers in this prison, all appointed by
General Storms, who were habitually intemperate and
unfit to perform the duty of keeper.

"I remember Storms invited a regiment of traops
from New-York to visit the prison; they went through
the prison in large bodies and all collected in the masroom, and there are up the rations prepared for the
next meal for the convicts."

How Lockwood, the Agent, got continued in office
by Inspector-General Storms, is told to us by Albert

How Lockwood, the Agent, got continued in office by Inspector-General Storms, is told to us by Albert G Clement, a Brooklyn broker, and particular friend of the General's. He swears as follows:

"Shortly after the election in the fall of 1851, or about the time that Gen. Storms entered upon the daties of his effice as Inspector of Prisons, Lockwood, the Agent of the Sing Sing Prison, called upon me at my office in New York city, and ascertained that I was acquainted with Gen. Storms; he wanted to know if I had influence with him; he said he was very anxious to retain his position as Agent at the Sing Sing Prison; said if I had any influence with Gen. Storms he wished I would use it; I told him I would do so as far as I could consistently; that I did not know what influence I could exercise, as we were opposed politically, but that I had money transactions with him occasionally; I had one or two interviews with Storms in regard to the appointment of the poeed pointedly, but with him occasionally; I had one or two interviews with Storms in regard to the appointment of the Agent: I told him I would consider it a personal favor if he would retain Lockwood; for two or three interif he would retain Lockwood; for two or three interviews Storms was very non-committal, so that I could not tell what he would do land so I reported the matter to Lockwood, and he (Lockwood) said that Storms was a corrupt old devil, or symething of the kind, and that money would fatch him.

Lockwood still seemed exceedingly anxious to retain the affice. Storms had anoken to me short.

money would fetch him.

Lockwood still seemed exceedingly actious to retain the effice. Storms had spoken to me about moving to Sing Sing. he thought there was a classes for political promotion in the country. I told Lockwood of this, and Lockwood requested me to say to him that if he, Storms, was going to move to Sing Sing, he, Lockwood, had a very fine house which would suit him, and which he would like, and that he, Storms, could have the use of that house if he would retain him, Lockwood, in office as agent. I told Storms that the General, Lockwood, had a house that would suit him, and which he could get pretty cheap if he would retain him, and that he could probably get his house-rent for nothing if he kept Lockwood in office as the agent. Storms says, I am disposed to keep him in, but there is a grost outside pressure, and that he. Storms, was disposed to keep him in, but the other Inspectors had something to say about it. About the time of this last interview, Lockwood told me that he had loaned Storms some \$5000 or \$400. Several months after that I asked Lockwood if he had ever got his pay from Storms. He isanghed, and said, the old devil was slow pay, or words of a similar import. Subsequent to that, Storms informed me that he had retained Lockwood in office, and said he had done so against the wishes of his political friends, and they were very much dissatisfied, and that if it had not been for him Storms, Lockwood would have been turned out long ago."

The most important officer about the Prison is the

bad not been for him Storms, Lockwood would have been turned out long ago."

The most important officer about the Prison is the Chief Clerk, next to the Agent. This worthy is described thus by the Commissioners.

"His frequent absence, his vicious habits and careless discharge of his duty, fashioned him to be the thing he confessed himself—"A gate-keeper for Lockwood; that Lockwood had been spending the money, and that he had been vouching the truth of his accounts; that he vouched for \$1,000 when it was not over."

William R Andrews testified of him also, in the

William K. Andrews restinct of thin also, to the following words:

'I have heard S. .ms say in reference to Childs:
'G-d d-n that fellow' he is never here; I can never find him! I told his father, when I appointed 'him, that he had got to attend to his duties, and I must go down and see the old man, and tell him he has got to attend to his duties, or I will have to remove him! That d-d little cuss has given memore trouble than all the affairs of the Prison! These card similar companies of Storms in reference to trouble than all the affairs of the Prison! These and similar complaints of Storms in reference to Childs were frequent, and continued to be made by him all the time! remained in the Prison, and Childs was, during all that time, uniformly neglectful of dury, absent often, and more or less dissipated in his habits: at the same time Storms appeared to be entirely under the influence of Childs, who had possession of many of Storms a private papers, wrote much of his correspendence, and at times, to a considerable extent, dictated to Storms in relation to Prison management; if I had an object I wished to accompish through Storms, I invariably went to Childs to intercede with Storms to effect it."

Of the last Democratic nominee for the office of State Prison Inspector, the account, partly of other witnesses, and partly from his own mouth, is rather a sad one:

I remember that a monument was made for W. "I remember that a monument was many for his lather's grave, and it was partly shipped when the Agent and the Warden got into a quarrel at Pete Davis' porter-house, and the agent got the worst of it; the Agent then ordered the monument be taken from the sloop, and would not let Andrews have it; it is still in the yard."

William R. Andrews, then produced

in the yard."

'This witness, William R. Andrews, then produced and read to the Commission a statement in which he alliged that the contract in question was the result of a previous understanding and agreement between Worker the Contractor, Lockwood the Agent, Angel, an Isspector, and the witness, who was then the Wacden. By this arrangement Lockwood was to use the proper neans to obtain the favorable action of Storms, who was not to know that Angel was cognis and of the enterprire, and an order to advertise was then to be obtained, when Lockwood was to award the contract to Walker and Mas L. E. Hesmer, the latter, it was understood, representing Angel, Andrews and Lockwood's interests. Subsequent to this arrangement, Walker called the parties together, and objected to the use of Miss Hosmer's name, as it would be calculated to excite suspicion, she being a relative of the Warden, to whose family she was then on a visit. This appeared reasonable, and the contract was awarded to Walker. In pursuance of the previous arrangement, it was approved by the Inspectors at their next meeting, and soon after Lockwood sold and conveyed to Walker all the broken and cut marble, This witness, William R. Andrews, then produced

arrangement, it was approved by the Inspectors at their next meeting, and soon after Lockwood sold and conveyed to Walker all the broken and cut marble, tools and property pertaining to the Stone Department, for \$1,383.05.

"Walker, having secured the contract in his own name, refused to recognize the interest of the other members of the time, excepting Lockwood, and this he could do with great impunity, as Lockwood kept Storms 'right,' and Angel's term as Inspector expired before the contract took effect, or the State property was purchased. This is the substance of the statement made by Andrews, which he requested the Commissioners would not ask him to testify to, until he accrtained whether Walker would comply with the previous arrangement, and pay to Miss Hosmor har share of the centract. Andrews also stated that he was a candidate for the office of Inspector of State Prisons, and he desired to defer that particular statement, until after the then approaching election. The Commissioners consented to this request, but Andrews has not since appeared before them."

oot since appeared before them."

while in jail awaiting sentence? Yet it appears from the statements of the Commissioners that such is the fact. They say:

"A very reprehensible system has existed at Sing Sing, and, we are informed, at Auburn Prison, in procuring convicts to be falsely certified as to their previous trades or occupations, in order to have them assigned to particular prison contracts. It appears from the testimony of George W. Crofut, that one Joschim Urmy, formerly a keeper in the prison, a Justice of the Peace, and also a Justice of the Court of General Sersion of Westchester County, was employed by Alfred Walker, the hat contractor, as agent, to visit courts of justice, and, by brioing jailors and prisoners, induces the latter, although they may have been practical blacksmitts, carpetters, or stone cutters, to testify after their conviction, and before their sentance, that they were hatters, when the Court would certify them as such, and the Prison authorities would be compelled to put them upon Watson's hat contract. To say nothing of the crime involved in this substrantion of perjury, the consequences of this system are extremely lajurious to the interests of the Prison, as the convicts, if employed at their proper trades, would, in many cases, be far more uneful to the State than in the situation to which they are assigned. The system also exerts a permicious influence upon the morals of the convict. To the crime for which he is sentenced, he adds that of perjury, and, in the latter, he feels that he has only participated with those to whom the best of the Commission. Lewis Benedict, Jr., of Albany. He has rendered the State important service.

A general meeting of the Longshoremen's Society

A general meeting of the Longshoremen's Society was held at the Mariner's Church, in Roosavelt-st. last evening, to decide whether the Society would parade en the 17th inst., St. Patrick's Day. Jours work upon sewing for her; Mrs. Shute did so; the work was not charged; it was done principally evenings, in the rooms which were lighted up with extra lights.

"There is a gray horse belonging to the agent, which the State also keeps and furnishes food for, which the State also keeps and furnishes food for. That horse is not used for any State purpose. He is used by Inspector Storms, the agent, and clerk, and used by Inspector Storms, the agent, and clerk, and